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Agent.-Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an scut for the Journal, and is authorized to receive

maney and give receipts in my name.

#### WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JUNE, 1836.		iec#		NO COL	МО	ON	's J	PH.	ASES,
94 Friday, 95 Saturday, 96 Sanday, 97 Monday, 98 Thesday, 99 Wednesday 30 Thursday,	44444	47 47 47 47 48 48	A STATE SALES	13 13 13	Fuli Last	6 14	11-02-12-10	3 19	morn. morn. morn. aft'n.

From the Ruleigh Star. THE ORIGINAL JACKSON PARTY—THE PRESENT VAN RUREN PARTY. In our paper we lately enumerated some

some of the principles which were professed by the original Jackson Party. We cronchment, it was, as we conceive, well tion copies him-nay, outstrips him. Gared, their vigilance might be lulled, their | Again: take his protest, and examine ittori nal question, one of the most univers unarbor, for years has agitated the coun- Has the

a regal power, which no limited monarchy appropriations can be effected. of modern Europe tolerates, and which is Whilst on this subject, we I master ?

ed with? Have these pledges been re- try. But enough for the present. deemed? Has the system of Internal Improvement been prostrated? A candid and sonian principles!

Again: the protest is another truly Jeffersonian State paper! Both these, according to his promises, gentle render, and those of his friends, whilst he was yet A. Jackson, a private individual, and before his head was turned by the giddy height to which he had been raised by a grateful people, you would suppose contended for the strictest construction of the Constitution. This only shews your simplicity, and how little you are versed in the wiles of politicians. So far from its being so, we boldly dary of Mississippi was read a third time, and venture the assertion, and challenge con- passed. tradiction-we will and can prove it from the papers themselves-no two documents have ever emanated from any public man appropriating the requisite sum out of the Treasumore high toned, more altra-Federal, more ry, for its repair, introduced by Mr. W. B. Shepat war with the celebrated Virginia and Kentucky resolutions. So anxious is the President, in the first, to establish his late-ty adopted anti-republican doctrines and penses of the Indian Department, for Indian antheories, that he falsifies history, to accomplish his object. He declares that not only are the States not sovereign, under the constitution, but that they never were so. He declares that any act of Congress, howof those promises which were made, and ever palpably unconstitutional, is binding, unless the people think proper to resort to the glorious right of rebellion. He declares attempted to shew a wide and mamfest dif- the Senators and the Representatives in rence between these and the practices of Congress as not representing the particular ference between these and the practices of Congress as not representing the particular solution fixing the day of adjournment of the presalued. One of the practices of Adams, but the whole people of all the States, as and one not the least condemned, was the one great consolidated government. In fine. appointment of members of Congress to he seems anxious, and such is the whole Executive offices. Gen. Jackson himself tendency of his proclamation, to make the and namedly condemned this practice, and General Government every thing, the State regarded it as an evil of sofficient magni- Governments nothing. Take any one of nide to require an amendment of the Con- Daniel Webster's speeches, the celebrated stitution. Placed by that instrument as speech for instance, on Foot's resolutions, watches upon Executive misrule and en- and you will see the writer of this proclama-

eves charmed to sleep, by the otheral pow- Who, before the mighty genus of the auer and the substantial emoloments at the thor of that paper shed its bright illuminadisposal of the President. Has the present tions an our dark and benighted minds, evadministration acted out this principle? or, in this country, heard of "inherent Have they redeemed this pledge? They | Executive power," " left unchecked by the have utterly disregarded the one and con- Constitution?" Is not this neither more towned the other. More members of Con- nor less than the divine right of kings, exgress have been appointed to office during ploded long since? "Inherent Executive this administration, than during the admin- power !!! Our constitutions speak in no istration of all preceding Presidents togeth- such language. Our strictly limited and er. This is a stubbarn fact, and cannot be well defined grants of power, for specified denied. But is this all? Have we not purposes, countroance no such idea. The good reason to say, this power of appoint- whole theory of our government, all our ment has been exercised with a view to in- institutions afterly rejudiate this monstrous fluence the act on of Congress? We have, doctrine. The arrogant and haughty tone the An honorable member from Virginia, in of the Protest is not less remarkable than the free of the House of Representatives, the lefty claims of Executive power conand before the whole nation, has made the tained in it are dangerous and unwarrantcharge, made specifications, named the ve- ed. It more resembles the style of a desby individuals who have been thus operated | pot, addressing his slaves and menials, than | ken up. agent; and who was found to gameny it? a communication from the American Presi-Who dared contradict him? He affirmed dept to the American Scoole; from one cothat the Deposite question, a great consti- ordinate department of the Government to

by was controuled and decoled by the miss been prostrated ! Not so far from it, more and he accordingly voted in the affirmative. the motion was lost. This process but the clear, money has been expended on such objects. The motion was lost. s how we'd founded were the President's during this administration, than any pre- carr, to refer the Bull to the Committee on Public prehensions of this practice - is correct coching one. True the Fresident has made thank-the question was debated until the expira-2 brokencies; but it is unforbinately as some nighty discoveries on this subject, two of the hour allotted to such business, without Challed that has doctrine is one thing- discoveries worths the sage and profound gress can make palaonal works, but not lo- and discussed until the adjournment. Acoust the whole country rung with the call ones; or, to state the proposition in dinger of the line of safe precedents, vize plain language, the President has so conthe election of a member of the Cuburt. strued the constitution as to dimensh the It was said it would soon, to all practical Legislative power, but swell immeasurably Bill from the House, to reorganize the Post Olice preposes, give to the incombent of the Press- the Executive power. Those sections of Department, with amendments, a mind chair, the appointment of his sure the country which are desirous these works senal in N. Carolina, was passed. resor. Mark the sequel! It is well known, should go one and which formerly looked to President desires his election. To the at the head of the Executive department of there ignorant and credulous part of the the government. Do we inisrepresent his community, this general is constantly made : yiews? Let his acts speak. He approves Gen. Jackson is your friend, he knows who are appropriation to clear out one river, beten. The immense patronage of the go- he vetoes an appropriation to clear out anovernment, the great and unexampled per- ther river, because it is a local object. sonal popularity of the Executive, is noted The Camberland River is a national object on the passage of the full, and decided as follower rously exerted to procure Van Buren's elect part; the Wabash as a local one. The tion. Is this not establishing the line of whole subject is within his discretion; and safe precedents? If this nomination of his we again repeat, that whilst he may have successor shall be ratified by the people, if dimmished the power of Congress on this Wright-19. they shall bend their necks to the yoke, will subject, he has increased his own, inasonich it not be introducing into this government as he must be concluded before any of these

Whilst on this subject, we beg to make only known under the iron despotism of the a remark or two upon another discovery, Russian Autocrat? What will the empty the most remarkable of the many remarkaform, the idle pageantry of electing out ble dectrines emanating from this adminis-Chief Magistrate be worth, if we are mere tration. It is, that Congress can alter the Mr. Adams was loudly condemned for to-morrow, which they did not previously sage. -Ed. Journal. his latitudinarian construction of the Con- possess. By creating a port of entry at Stitution, as entertaining high toned Feder- Milton, on the Roanoke, they will have, ac- vate business, the House took up, in Committee of al doctrines; and we were promised that cording to this new light which has shone the government should be administered ac- upon us, power to clear out the river to the Bill to admit Michigan and Arkansas into the cording to the principles of Mr. Jefferson, that place, though now they can only go to Union; which were debated until the adjournment. How have these fine promises been compli- Plymouth, that being the highest port of en-

The Russian Ambassador .- Mr. Wm. brief review of the past will furnish the best Wilkins, (says the Lynchburg Virginian) answer. The proclamation of the Presi- having pocketed \$22,500 has returned from taken up and considered. dent of the United States can scarcely have his Mission to Russin, having made his bow been forgotten. It is not likely soon to be to the Emperor Nicholas, and remained forgotten. A highly republican document just long enough in St. Petersburg to asing a little month! Who gets the next trip! cognition of the absolute right of the United States B. said) he should not object. But he bogged of reference! Thus, by this extraordinary exercise

# SYNOPSIS

## Congressional Proceedings.

Friday, June 3, 1836.

SENATE .- A Bill to reorganize the General Land Office, was considered and ordered to be en-

grossed. Passed next day.

Mr. Wright Chairman of the Select Committee Nine, to whom were referred the Bill to regulate the Deposites of the Public Money, reported

a substitute for that Bill. Ordered to be printed. HOUSE,-The Bill to extend the Western boun-

A message was received from the President, on the subject of the damage sustained by the Potomac Bridge, from the late rains; and a resolution ard, of this State, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, was passed.

The House resumed, in Committee of the Whole, nutties, &c. for the year 1836; which was carried through Committee of the Whole, and reported to

Saturday, June 4. SENATE .- The Bill from the House, approprioting funds to repair the Potomac Bridge, was usidered and passed.

The Bill to extend the Charters of certain Banks in the District of Columbia, was considered and passed-Yeas 26, Nays 14.

HOUSE -The House refused to take up the re-Monday, June 6.

SENATE .- A resolution offered some days ago, y Mr. Preston, to provide for the purchase of four Historical Paintings to fill the vacant niches in he Rutundo, was agreed to.

The Bill to extend the time for receiving the proof of certain pre-emption claims of settlers on public lands, under the Act of June 1834, was con-

sidered and passed.
HOUSE.-Mr. Lawrence, (of Mass.) presented our remonstrances, signed by 152 males and 286 emales, of Boston, against the admission of the Territory of Arkansas into the Union as a Slaveolding State. [The "dear creatures" of Boston are unwilling to see slavery extend among any class but their own. We wish them the bonds speedily.

A petition of the same character was received om the New York State Abolition Society. Mr Slade presented ten others of the same character from persons of both sexes, in Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania. Mr. Hazeltine presented a similar petition, signed by go thousand inhabitants of New York City

The Indian Department and Annualy Bill was onsidered in the House, and finally passed. A Bill for the payment of Messrs, Moore and Letcher, in the case of the contested seat in the last acasion of Congress, was considered and passed.

## Tuesday, June 7.

SENATE.—Nothing of the least importance in ac proceedings of the Senate this day.

HOUSE .- Land Bill -- The bill from the Senate, providing for the Distribution amongst the scveral States, for a lumited time, of the Proceeds of the Sale of the Public Lands, and the motions sending on the reference of the same, were ta-

question was first taken on the motion of Mr. Williams of Kentucky, to commit the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Mr. Union; when there appeared year 97, mays 96.

The Speaker said that, under the ninth rule of

taking the vote.

Wednesday, June 8. on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported the

The House Bill for the est blishment of an Ar-

vocated expressly on the ground that the printing power, must conciliate whoever is the fini to probable deputy postmasters from receaving and transmitting certain papers described therein, in the States in which they are or may be problemed by law.

The question being on the passage of the Bill, A discussion took place, in which Messis, Webwill do best, and be is in favour of Van Bu- cause, he says, it is a national object; and ster, Burbanan, Davis, Grundy, Clay, Calbonn, Walker, Cuthbert, Morris, and Ewing, of Ohio.

The question was then taken by year and nays YI.AS - Messrs, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Calnoun, Cuthbert, Grundy, King of Ala, King of

Geo., Manguna, Moore, Nicholas, Porter, Preston. NAYS-Messes, Benton, Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing of Hilmois, Ewing of Ohio, Galdsho.

rough, Heodricks, Hubbard, Kent, Knight, Leigh, McKean, Morris, Naudara, Niles, Prentiss, Ruggles, Shepley, Southard, Swift, Tipton, Tomlin-Wall, Webster-25.

So the Bell was rejected.

By mistake, we stated, in our last paper, that this Bill had passed the Senate :-- we were led in. puppers, to be moved at the will of our Constitution; that by legislation to day, to the error by mistaking the vote on the question val of the hour of 10 o'clock? they can clothe themselves with power of its third reading, for the vote on its final pas-

HOUSE .- After the transaction of some prito establish the Northern boundary of Ohio, and

Thursday, Jone 9. SENATE .- Michigan School Lands, &c .- On the Bill to establish the Northern boundary of Ohio, and for the admission of Michigan into the Union,"

usual reservations, in behalf of Michigan, of school lands, and of five per cent. of the nett proceeds of truly! Wonderfully accordant with Jeffer- certain the range of the thermoneter dur-

to dispose of the vacant lands, &c. &c. The only gentlemen to respect not the parliamentary laws peculiar feature in the bill, he pointed out to be, that it did not contain the usual exemption from taxation for five years of lands purchased by individuals from the United States. Dispensing with this exemption, it was thought, would tend to discourage purchases merely for speculation, and be otherwise of general benefit.

The Bill was passed, after some debate.

bated until the adjournment.

HOUSE .- After some private busines, the Conmittee of the Whole was again engaged in the consideration of the Bill to establish the Northern Boundary of Ohio, and the Bills for the admission of Michigan and Arkansas into the Union: Upon these Bills the Committee of the Whole continued in session during the unhole night of the 9th, and until half past eleven o'clock on the next day, when the Committee rose and reported the Bills to the House; and the Members, worn out with fatigue, adjourned the House over to Saturday.

[During the night and morning, numberless motions were made to adjourn, and for the rising of the Committee, but were all lost. The following extracts from the proceedings, at different periods of the night and morning, will give the rea. der un idea of the scene which prevailed during the session, as well as the reasons why it was so unconscionably protracted:

Mr. Phillips said it was now past midnight -Exhausted in body and mind, he could not feel that it was his duty to remain and consent to the percipitate action by which it was evidently intended to force through the committee two bills of the importance of those under consideration. He therefore moved that the committee rise.

The motion having been put, there were ayes 17, noes 92-not a quorum.

Mr. Sevier requested Mr. Phillips to withdraw

Mr. Phillips said that if, with a knowledge of the fact that a quorum was not present, he could ne persuaded to withdraw his motion, or to refrain from insisting that the Chairman rise and report the fact to the House, according to its rules, for the purpose of acting upon a Bill to ADMIT A STATE INTO THE UCION, he should feel himself unworthy of the place he held.

The Committee then rose, and reported the fact that they were without a quorum. Mr. Reed moved an adjournment.

Mr. Adams requested that the hour (near 1 o'- | marks : lock) might be noted on the Journal.

The Chairman said it was not in order. The question on the adjournment being taken,

the vote was-ayes 24, noce 98. There being a quorum, the House went into committee upon the Bill for the admission of Ar-

rise, and the vote was, aves 15, nors 95-not a

quorum; and the members having been counted, 112 were reported present. The committee rose, and reported that they were

without a quorum.

A motion was made to adjourn, which was lost. A call of the House was ordered, at near half past one o'clock, and was proceeded in, till, at about half past four, 112 members having answered and several absentees having been sent for, and brought up in custody of the Sergeant-at-arms, a motion to excuse all the absentces prevailed, and the doors were opened.

Many amusing but unimportant incidents oc-

Mr. Adams moved to amend the bill by Sitroslavery and the emancipation of slaves."

This motion was debated at some extent by Messes, Adams, Cushing, Hard, and Briggs, in favor of it, and Mr. Wise against; and was negatived, at about four o'clock in the morning, by a

Mr. Wise then rose, and addressed the House at length, in opposition to the course of the ma-SENATE -Mr. Grundy, from the Committee jurity, in pressing this question upon a House, sleepy, tired, and drunk. He was opposed to the motion that the committee report the bills, and said he would speak till 10 o'clook, when the House would be under the necessity of dropping

the subject, as it was not a special order for Friday. Mr. Wise several times gave way to motions

At haif past nine, Mr. Wise having yielded the floor, Mr. McKennan suggested that, as the members were much exhausted, the commuttee should then adourn till to-morrow, when the gentleman

from Virginia would resume his remarks. near ten o'clock, and he had it in his power to rect question on the passage of the Bills." have his will over this subject, and, so help him

God, he would persevere, it he died by it, Mr. Wise proceeded in his remarks till ten

Rives, Robinson, Tallmadge, Walker, White, Wise having temporarily yielded the floor, and clock, the hour assigned by the Rules for the House to meet, and the Speaker to take the Chair.

Mr. Wise said he would ask the Sergeant-at-Arms, where now is the Speaker of the House.

"In his room," was answered by some one. Mr. McKennan asked of the Char, as a ques-Speaker to take the chair, every day, on the arri-

The Chairman said that he should not undertake, in his present place, (of Chairman of the

Mr. McKennan then moved that the committee

motion of Mr. Wright, the Bill supplementary to but it was, in his opinion, the duty of the Committee to the usual course of business; according to courte. but they would do it in defiance of the express Rule

but the positive written Rules of the House. The question was taken on the motion which had been made for the committee to rise, and de-

termined in the negative. Mr. Wise then resumed the thread of his remarks upon the bill, and concluded at a little after

eleven o'clock. When Mr. McKennan obtained the floor. The Mem-The Bill to regulate the Deposites, &c. as it bers of the Horse were, he said, evidently all worn ame from the Select Committee of Nine, was deand others had not broken their fast. All had need of repose. We have (said he) fought the bill manfully, end done our best to stave off the decision upon it. My friend from Virginia (especially) has fought it hard and long, and has, in fact, verified the old adage, "a lean dog for a long chase." I hope, sir, the committee will rise, and report the bills, and that we shall adjourn over till to morrow,

Mr. McK. made a motion to this effect. The motion was carried. The committee rose, and reported the two bilis, and the House then adjourned over to meet on Saturday, at the usual hour (10 o'clock.)

Friday, June 10. SENATE.-A Veto Message was received from the President, declining to sign the Bill providing for the change in the time for the meeting of Congress. [The following is the first paragraph of the Message:

To the Senate of the United States ; The act of Congress "to appoint a day for the annual meeting of Congress," which originated in the Senate, has not received my signature. The power of Congress to fix, by law, a day for the regular annual meeting of Congress is undoubted; but the concluding part of this act, which is intended to fix the adjournment of every succeeding Congress to the second Monday in May, after the commencement of the first session, does not appear to me in accordance with the provisions of

the Constitution of the United States. The Message was ordered to be printed, and was made the order of the day for Wednesday

The Select Committee's Bill for the regulation of the Public Deposites, was again under discussion until the adjournment.

# THE SESSION OF 25 HOURS!

In relation to the extraordinarily protracted session of the House of Representatives on Thursday the 9th instant, the National Intelligencer re-

"The present session of Congress has been somewhat remarkable for the want of aptitude to business in the House of Representatives; in consequence of which, and the defectiveness of the Rules of the House, that body has gone through great labor, in proportion to the amount of business actually transacted by it. Never, that we remember, have the sittings of the House, at any former session, been so frequently prolonged to a late hour. Never has the Previous Question been so freely used, nor the Yeas and Nays so often re-

sorted to. "The sitting of the House, however, which began at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, and ended at 11 o'clock yesterday, is absolutely without a precedent in our history, if not in all the history of legislation. It was a Herculean task for those members who persevered to the end, and a vexations and painful trial to the constitutions of those who were at last obliged to seek repose, many of whom were brought out of their beds in the dead hour of the night, by the officers of the House, to

enable it to keep a quorum. "The purpose of this great effort on the part of ducing a clause " that nothing in this act shall be the Majority may, we suppose, be stated plainly construed as an assent by Congress to the article here, without offence to any one, because it is of House, he was entitled to vote in this case; in the Constitution of the said State in relation to purpose which no individual in that majority would desire to conceal. The bills which have passed the Senate, for the admission of Arkansas and Michican as States into the Union, were before the House as in Committee of the Whole; that is, the Speaker's Chair is filled, in such case, by another Member, who becomes Chairman of the House, Mr. Mason, of Virginia, moved at 7 o'clack in which, by a legal fiction, is then called a commithis practice another, and quite a different statesman who claims their paternity. Conthe morning, that the Committee rise, and report the morning, that the Committee rise, and report the war 1836, was then taken up, the two Michigan and Arkansas Bills to the House. in Committee of the Whole, if the minority persist in it, whatever may be the will of the majority, but by sitting it out. The majority in the case before us were determined to get these bills out of Committee of the Whole, that, being reported to the House (as they have been,) they might be subjee' to the operation of the Previous Question.

The majority of the House is anxious, of all no man can deny it, Mr. Van Buren is not the law making power, the money appro- Callana, the Senate then proceeded to consider that the committee rise, which were lost without this gs, that these bills should pass; and that they that their final passage would be endangered by having to go back to the Senate with amendments. By resorting to the Previous Question, the majorise, with the understanding that the House should rity, having succeeded in forcing the Committee of the Whole to report the bills to the House, will have it in their power, if they chose, when the Mr. Wise said it was true that he was in an un. bills again come up, to precinde both debate and fit condition to continue his remarks; but it was amendment, and bring the House at once to a di-

#### THE SPEAKER'S VETO ON THE LAND EILL!

Mr. Speaker Polk bas, in the House of Repre-Mr. Chambers, of Kentucky, then rose, Mr. sentatives, applied the reto in a new and extraordingra form to the Land Bill. A proposition was called upon the Chair to decide whether the com- made to refer that bill to a Committee of the Whole mittee could continue to set, it now being ten o'- on the state of the Union; another to refer it to the Committee on Public Lands, and a third to commit it to the Committee on Finance. This proposition was well understood to involve the fate of that great measure. If it were referred to either of the two latter Committees, it was known that the bill ong ht be reported when and how the Comtion of order, whether it was not the duty of the mittee pleased, or not reported at all during this session, if such should be the pleasure of the Committee; and no one doubts that such would be its pleasure, if any party purpose were to be advanced; whereas, if the bill were referred to the Commit-Committee of the Whole) to decide any question tee of the Whole House on the state of the Union. in reference to the duty of the Speaker of the it would remain under the custody of the whole House, and nothing could be done with it which would not be public and open, and within the rise, for the purpose of deciding in the House that knowledge and observation of all the members,-Mr. Bell said he did not know, nor was it ma- ence to the Committee of the Whole on the state

Under these circumstances, the question of refer. terial to what he rose to say, what object could be of the Union came up on the 7th instant, and there accomplished by prolonging the present sitting: were for it 97 year, against 96 nays. According tee to rise, in order to decide the question of order sy; according to all fair and open investigation, now raised. A majority of the committee might the question ought to have been considered as set. with the amendment thereto proposed by him, was indeed oblige the committee to continue in session; tled, and the reference ordered to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; but here Mr. Ewing explained the provisions of the bill of the House. There was no alternative in the Mr. Speaker Polk interposed his veto power, voted (and of the amendment,) which was to make the present case, under the Rules, but for the commit under a rule of the House, of which, in such a tee to rise. It would be in the power of the ma- state of the question, a Speaker rarely, if ever, a. jority, when in the House, to direct the continua- vails himsel, and, by making the number of the